

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

Keep plenty of fresh water before the chickens. A frost-proof fountain is a blessing. If this is not available, fresh water should be supplied at least three times daily.

The cost of keeping a cow depends very largely upon her weight. But her butterfat yield depends almost entirely upon breeding, feeding care. There is a text here for about two pages and it is worth thinking over often.

In selecting stock for laying eggs for hatching this spring bear in mind that it is the rooster and not the hen that reproduces the egg-laying strain. So select a rooster from your heaviest laying hen.

Despite the low corn prices, there are many farmers disposing of all they raised at good prices, while others are getting less than market prices. It all depends upon the kind of stock that is sold. Pure bred stock insures the best returns.

This is usually the month of bitterest cold. If the chicken roosts are removed and a pile of hay put in their place, it will furnish a roosting place where the hens can keep warmer. That means better results later.

Don't neglect to curry the horses these days. It is injurious to allow them to go for days and weeks without attention. A good currying once or twice a week will not only make them look better, but they will feel better and keep in better condition.

If you have a warm poultry house and scratch sheds, an incubator can be profitably started the latter part of this month, for the chicks will come in at the period of highest prices of the year. But for the sake of the chickens don't bring them into the world unless you have properly provided for them.

It is a good plan to allow the horses to go barefooted after the heavy fall

work is over. But with the advent of ice and snow, it is best to get them rehoed if they are to be used on rough roads. Many a horse has suffered a fifty-dollar sprain for want of a fifty-cent shoe.—Farm Life.

RESULTS OF POTATO SEED TESTS AT STORRS

For several years the agricultural experiment station at Storrs has been trying to answer two questions, namely: (a) why do certain strains of potatoes yield better than others of the same variety? (b) where may seed from the best potatoes be obtained?

"Many farmers have noticed the progressive reduction in yields when planting their own seed year after year," says J. S. Owens, crop specialist for the extension service. "The difference in yielding ability of different lots of seed purchased from seedhouses or local stores is frequently seen by farmers in their own fields. The necessity for knowing just why these variations occur is apparent. To wait until the crop is grown to learn the quality of the seed may mean an profitable crop."

"The trials at Storrs have included planting seed from many sources for a period of years, going back to the original source each season. The past season 12 certified northern grown lots of Green Mountain averaged 302.3 bushels (U. S. Grade Nos. 1 and 2) per acre while 14 uncertified northern grown strains of Green Mountains averaged 272.0 bushels per acre. Many of the uncertified lots were from growers who are accustomed to planting high-grade seed even though they were not certified. Nevertheless the yield averaged 23.5 bushels per acre in favor of the certified seed. A lot of seed bought from a local store yielded only

161.2 bushels while one strain of certified Russets yielded 246.0 bushels per acre.

"It is a mistake to make the fields where the various lots of potatoes were grown the reason for the variation in yielding capacity would frequently be easily seen. In fact only by knowing the character of the green parent plant and the quality of the seed is known the size and shape of the tubers mean little. The best yielding strains show a vigor of growth not seen in the poorer lots, due to the presence or absence of disease. Plant and tuber diseases such as leaf roll, mosaic, fusarium, black-leg and rhizoctonia prevent vigorous plant growth and consequent tuber development. Field elimination of these serious troubles is therefore necessary. An increasing number of northern seed potato growers are eliminating diseases by removing diseased plants from their fields during the growing season. Several states have developed systems on field inspection which may entitle the grower to a certification that his stock has less than a specified percentage of diseases. These potatoes are then put on the market as certified seed."

"The wide variation in quality of seed potatoes has been shown in many demonstrations conducted throughout the state by the county agents during the past season. E. E. Haven, of Fairfield county, secured 89.9 bushels of Grade 1 potatoes from home grown Green Mountains. 158.2 bushels from seed grown in Maine and sold by a local store, and 275.0 bushels to 291.6 bushels per acre were secured from Maine seed grown by Mr. Benham of New Haven county while the home grown seed produced only 137.0 bushels. Many other similar examples could be given to show that farmers are finding large increases in yields when 'disease free' seed is planted."

"Because one good or poor lot of seed comes from one state, the conclusion is frequently made that seed

should or should not be bought from that state. 'Disease free' seed may be grown in all northern states, however, only a few farmers are taking pains to improve their stock. Some of the growers whose seed has been tested at Storrs are consistently sending good seed year after year. Some states are more exacting in requirements for certification than others, so that buying because of certification alone from certain states will be satisfactory. However the grower and the type of product he sends out. Even in this case, a careful inspection during the growing season will be added insurance."

PROVE VALUE OF LIME FOR CLOVER

Conclusive proof of the value of lime in growing clover came out at the recent soil improvement extension school held in Monson. Rush Plumley of that town reported that last year he used lime on a piece he sowed to oats and clover and that never since he has been farming did he get such a second crop of clover as he cut on that field. This was due entirely to the lime Mr. Plumley thinks because he left an unlimited strip for purposes of comparison and on this strip practically no clover grew.

At an extension school was conducted at Monson the topic was soil fertility and the question of maintaining fertility through the use of manure and of commercial fertilizers was discussed at length. The use of lime was taken up and samples from 25 fields were tested for acidity. It was found that all but two of them were strongly acid. These two had been limed recently. So much impressed were the farmers regarding the beneficial effects of lime that it is probable that they will get together and order a car-load cooperatively.

Aside from the value of lime in controlling acidity of the soil it has another highly beneficial effect in its

action on certain alumina and iron compounds and releases much valuable plant food in addition to nullifying the effects of these plant poisons.

FARM CURED MEAT

The price of feeds and pigs continues to drop but retailers manage in some way to keep the cost of hams and bacon up to a high mark. Today the choice hams and bacon from a 225 pound pig costs a farmer about all that he can get for the pig if sold.

The man who cures his own meat and uses the proper precautions virtually cuts the cost of pork that he eats half in two, according to J. A. Simms, swine specialist for Connecticut Agricultural College. Not only is this true but meat of the very highest quality can hardly be obtained except where it is bred right, all on the same farm. Everyone knows that the New England housewife will cook right for her savory and tempting dishes have made her famous in every corner of the country. The farmer who breeds feeds and cures the pork should bestir himself to furnish his wife a product of as good quality as she will furnish him on the table.

The right kind of a pig to butcher is one that is deep, smooth sided, strong backed, full hammed that is not exceedingly fat but gaining rapidly, and that weighs alive 200 to 250 pounds. He should also be properly fed so that the lean and fat meat are well mixed and that the meat is firm and of the best flavor. This sort of a pig if properly butchered and carefully cured by the old and widely known dry sugar cure and then allowed to age properly will furnish hams, shoulders and bacon of a quality sufficiently good to tempt the appetite of an epicure.

\$708,161.32 STILL OWED BY REP. NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Chicago, Jan. 24 (By the A. P.).—The Republican national committee still owes \$708,161.32 for the campaign of 1920 which resulted in the election of President Harding, according to figures made public today by Fred W. Upham, national treasurer.

This amount will be reduced Thursday, however, when Mr. Upham meets the New England finance committee at Boston. The New England committee will report funds raised since their last report.

The outstanding indebtedness includes \$521,250 borrowed from the New York Trust, Empire Trust and Chase National bank of New York, \$127,500 borrowed from the First National and Old Colony Trust of Boston, and \$121,112 borrowed from the Crocker National bank of San Francisco.

At the close of the campaign in November, 1920, the committee was \$1,583,000 in debt including \$1,405,000 in loans, \$192,000 in unpaid bills and \$86,000 owed to various state committees. In fifteen months \$1,400,000 has been collected, of which \$741,500 was applied to the loans, the state committees paid off, unpaid bills settled, \$83,000 interest paid and \$222,500 spent for the operation of the national committee, leaving about \$60,000 cash on hand.

PREVIOUS RECORDS EXCEEDED AT GERMAN SHIPYARDS

New York, Jan. 24.—German shipyards, according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping in its annual report made public today, exceeded during 1921 their best previous year in ship construction.

Launchings by Germany, the report says, totalled 595,064 gross tons, or 42,000 tons more than the gain for all other countries, except America and Great Britain.

The most significant feature of the German returns, however, the report states, is that they show that the shipyards of Germany have now more than regained their pre-war production.

JUSTICE GIVES WARNING TO WOMEN SEEKING ALIMONY

New York, Jan. 24.—Justice Guy, in the Manhattan supreme court today, told prospective alimony seekers that after a separation or divorce, they cannot expect to be supported in the luxurious style to which they had become accustomed during the marriage.

"It is not the policy of the law," Justice Guy declared, "that a woman who is asking to end the marriage contract shall have all the luxury of marriage. It is the policy of the law that she should be entitled to such an allowance as would make it possible for her to live in the manner in which she had been accustomed. But that does not mean that she is entitled to one-third of the income he receives. She cannot expect



At the Davis Theatre, Tonight, in "Let 'er Go Letty"

oil of the extras that a loving husband would naturally bestow upon her if the two were living contentedly together."

This statement came in the suit of Mrs. Mary A. Schlemmer, millionaire hardware dealer, who Mrs. Schlemmer contends, promised her an annual income of \$14,500. Counsel for Schlemmer deny this and claim that only \$1,500 was offered.

FISHER FINDS SYNTHETIC GOLD PROCESS A FRAUD

Berlin, Jan. 24 (By the A. P.).—The search by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale for "moonshine" gold came to an abrupt end today, when he was informed by an unidentified scientist that the German who had claimed the discovery of a synthetic gold process was a fraud and had a prison record.

Dr. Fisher will leave tomorrow for home. He came to Berlin primarily to study the German currency problem and his investigation into synthetic gold was incidental.

In a statement to the correspondents, Professor Fisher said today that the purported inventor offered to demonstrate his process for making synthetic gold but that for some unexplained reason Professor Fisher did not accept it. The alleged inventor submitted samples of gold to the Reichsbank which he alleged he had made. This was found to be 99 per cent pure, but the bank was without proof that the gold had been made artificially. This occurred in 1917, but why the bank did not investigate further, Professor Fisher does not explain in his statement.

After recounting his investigations, Professor Fisher said:

"A distinguished German scientist had just told me that the man (the supposed inventor of synthetic gold) is a fraud and has a prison record. My friend who gave me the original information said he had known the man for years and assures me that the one thing he was sure of was that the man was not a fraud, however mistaken he might be about his supposed invention. I am now disposed to believe that he was misled."

Professor Fisher said the German government had not taken much stock in the man's synthetic gold story, and that those mostly interested were individual scientists.

It was stated by Professor Fisher that he had ascertained here that during the war the German government had made serious attempts to produce gold by new methods and had succeeded in extracting gold from sea water, but not on a paying basis. "I understand the attempts were abandoned," the professor added, "and I have no evidence that the German government is making any further attempts."

The German who is alleged to have discovered synthetic gold told the professor that his gold was made from mercury by an electric vacuum furnace process.

CONGRESSMAN KELLY TO BE MCKINLEY DINNER ORATOR

(Special to The Bulletin.) Washington, Jan. 24.—Congressman Patrick Henry Kelly of Michigan, one of the most eloquent orators in congress will be the speaker at the McKinley Association banquet, January 31, at Meriden. This is "a return engagement by request," as Kelly addressed the association two years ago and this year was urged to "come again." The invitation was extended for the association by Representative Tilson.

INCREASE OF INFLUENZA CASES IN NEW YORK CITY

New York, Jan. 24.—The number of influenza cases in New York today continued to increase. The health department announced that 123 had been reported to date with 103 pneumonia cases.

South Manchester.—The engagement is announced of Miss Caroline Cheney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herman Cheney to Russell B. Hathaway son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Hathaway.

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